[CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 10th January, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Grant of a salute of 9 guns to Rája Sir Ganpat Rao Khadke.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 7th January, says that the *Pioneer* states that Rája Sir Ganpat Rao Khadke, President of the Council of Regency in Gwalior, has been granted the exceptional honour of a salute of 9 guns in British territory in recognition of his able and wise administration of that State. It would seem that, since the death of the late Sir Salar Jang, no native except rulers of States has received a salute in British India. The *Koh* would have been very glad had the honour been really bestowed on the Rája on account of any important services rendered to the Gwalior State. How can his administration be considered good when the Maháráni Dowager is highly dissatisfied with him? It is to be regretted that he has emptied the State treasury in order to please the Government of India, and this empty salute is his reward. The Government is sounding the officers in Native States with a view to finding out what kind of man each of them is. It really honours those who jealously watch the interests of their masters.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Suggested location of British agents in Afghanistan.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st January, does not approve of the proposal as to the location of British agents at strategical places in Afghanistan, and says that the fate of Major Cavagnari should be still fresh in the

memory of Government and the people. Afghanistan appears to have made no progress in knowledge and civilization since then. On the contrary, widespread discontent prevails among all classes of the people there owing to the tyranny and oppression of Abdul Rahman. Under these circumstances, it is not expedient to imperil the lives of British officers by sending them to Afghanistan.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Sikkim.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th January, adverting to the Sikkim difficulty, says that British traders desire to have free access to Tibet. They ought, however, to be content for the present with the newly-acquired market of Burma for the sale of their goods. If the Government of India declares a war against the Rája of Sikkim, the Chinese Government is sure to espouse his cause and also to endeavour to win over Russia or some other European power to its side. Moreover, it should be remembered that taxation already presses severely on the Indian people. If they are burdened with the cost of another war, their condition will become much worse. Hence the Government of India will not be justified in going to war with Sikkim.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Quarrel between the ruler of Chitral and his Prime Minister.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th January, after referring to the quarrel which has taken place between the ruler of Chitral and his Prime Minister, Muazzam Khan, on account of the latter's protesting against the prince making friends with the Russian Government and discontinuing friendship with the British Government, remarks that the prince, being highly displeased with Muazzam Khan, is sure to expel him from the State, if he does not actually kill him. Hence the Government of India should interfere on his behalf, and, bringing him safely out of Chitral, settle him in the Panjáb.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Suggested sale of titular distinctions by Government.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st January, says that it would seem that the Chinese Government has resolved to raise 4 lakhs of rupees by the sale of titular distinctions in order to

meet the deficit in the Imperial treasury. The scheme is a good one and should commend itself to the consideration of the Government of India. Indian noblemen, who are extremely fond of titles, would gladly pay high prices for them; and the income derived in that way would enable the Government to abolish the odious income-tax.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 4th January, after giving an abstract of Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior, says that the way in which he extolled the Marathas to the sky and abused the Bengális to his heart's content deserves attention. Just as the introduction of local self-government has created mutual enmity among natives, Sir Lepel's address is calculated to set race against race. English education has made the people in British India weak and devoid of all spirit. It would seem that it is desired to reduce the Marathas in Gwalior to the same state. His strictures on the National Congress, too, will not be approved of by right-thinking and unprejudiced men.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Employment of Government pensioners.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 6th January, does not understand why Government sometimes re-employs retired officials. Lately a retired European District Judge has been made a Registrar. It is not very clear how an official, who has been granted pension owing to his unfitness for further service, subsequently comes to be considered fit to hold another post. Not only the efficiency of the administration suffers from the employment of old pensioners, but the measure also involves a great injustice to young men who are in search of employment. Equally objectionable is the employment by Native States of Government pensioners. Hyderabad is particularly to blame in this matter. There is another practice, which is still more objectionable. Some officials, without resigning their posts under Government, take service in Native States and pay 10 per cent. of their salaries to Government as a contribution towards their pension. In this way they are able to secure two pensions, one from Government and the other from the Native State.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Reduction of public expenditure.

The *A'fiáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th January, regrets to say that owing to the additional expenditure thrown on the Indian treasury by the annexation of Burma, the Government of India frequently appeals to the Local Governments and Administrations to reduce the public expenditure. Where are those wiseacres, who represented Burma as a mine of gold and jewels, and strongly urged the annexation of the province? Now they say that the province will be a burden on the Indian treasury only for a short time, and will soon be able to pay its own way. The great costliness of British administration everywhere is the real cause of financial pressure. A European officer is paid twenty times the pay which an equally efficient native would gladly accept for the same work.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Exclusion of natives from Government appointments in Burma.

The *A'zád* (Lucknow), of the 6th January, censures the Government of India for not giving Indians a share in the administration of the newly-acquired province of Burma, and remarks that the promoters of the National Congress should have urged the claims of their countrymen to the official loaves and fishes in that province, instead of uselessly discussing the Utopian scheme of a representative government.

Support of poor Hindu and Muhammadan orphans.

The same paper says that Hindu and Muhammadan orphans and other children abandoned by their parents are at first sent to a Government poor-house, where they are kept for some time. If any persons of their own caste agree to support them, they are given to those persons; otherwise they are made over to Christian Missionaries, who feed them after converting them to the Christian religion. Government itself ought to support such children and is much to blame for surrendering them to Christian Missionaries. Still more to blame are Hindús and Musalmáns, who have not yet established a fund for the support of their orphans. They had better found an orphanage by public subscription and save their children from falling into the hands of Christian Missionaries.

The *Tútí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st December, is sorry to say that Khwája Ahmad Hasan, Tahsíldár of Ballia, has been asked by the District Magistrate to retire on pension. The Khwája is an able man and has done good service both as an Inspector of Police and as Tahsíldár. He found out and arrested many criminals, for whose arrest rewards had been offered by Government. It is a matter of regret and surprise that such an able officer should be retired, while incompetent officers are given promotion.

Circulation, 298 copies.

Khwája Ahmad Hasan, Tahsíldár of Ballia.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd January, says that many British political economists are rightly of opinion that free trade is not an unmixed good. It is well known that the cotton industry of this country has been entirely ruined by the competition of Manchester. Of late the export of large quantities of wheat to Europe has caused a scarcity of grain in this country, which involves great distress to the poorer classes of people. It is high time that the export of wheat should be regulated.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Scarcity of grain.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st January, says that the German Government has lately raised the export duty on grain with a view to checking the export. The Porte adopts a similar plan on the occasion of a scarcity of grain. The introduction of the same policy in this country is sure to lead to a fall in prices.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The same.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 6th, 7th, and 8th January, in an article on British rule, first refers to the benefits which the British Government has bestowed on natives, such as the spread of education, the freedom of the press, the protection of the weak against the strong, the suppression of robbery and dacoity, the satisfactory administration of justice, and the construction of railways. The *Hindustán* then refers to the disadvantages which have accrued from British rule, among which it reckons the alleged growing

Circulation, 181 copies.

British rule in India.

poverty of the country, which it ascribes to the employment of costly European agency for conducting the administration, the revenue system under which landlords and tenants have to pay revenue and rent in cash, the heavy home charges, and the decline of Indian industries owing to the importation of European goods.

Circulation, 500 copies.

A native boy run over by the carriage of a European at Lahore.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th January, says that on the 2nd idem, at 4 P.M., when there was a large gathering of school-boys and spectators on the *maidan* in front of the Lawrence Hall at Lahore on account of the middle school examination held at the hall, a European suddenly appeared in a phaeton and pair on the *maidan* and drove through the dense crowd with undue rashness. His syce, too, did not care to cry out to the people to go out of the way. Four or five boys had narrow escapes, but one was thrown down by one of the horses and run over by the carriage, the four wheels passing over him. The police witnessed the accident with indifference and did not stop the European, who, far from endeavouring to rein in with a view to enquiring about the injuries suffered by the boy, whipped up the horses and drove away at full speed! The unfortunate incident turned the joy of the crowd into sorrow and grief. The boy is not likely to survive his injuries. There is little hope that the offender will be found out and brought to justice. Rash driving and riding should be strictly forbidden at places where there is a large crowd of people. Nothing can be more deplorable than the indifference shown by Europeans to the loss of lives of natives.

Circulation, 950 copies.

Thefts and robberies in the Panjáb.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 6th January, referring to the frequent occurrence of thefts and robberies in the Panjáb, urges that a conference should be held at Lahore to devise measures with a view to checking the evil. The Commissioners, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and experienced Deputy Commissioners and District Superintendents of Police should take part in the conference, and the Lieutenant-Governor himself should preside.

Circulation, 85 copies.

A suit for the restoration of conjugal rights at Indore.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 2nd January, is sorry to learn from the *Bhárat Bandhu* of Aligarh that, in a suit instituted before the Chief Court at Indore by a Hindu husband for the restoration of conjugal rights, Mr. Justice Baij Nath dismissed the application on the ground that the marriage took place when the defendant was under age. It is a matter of deep regret that a Hindu Judge in a Hindu State should have rejected the application on such a ground in opposition to the Hindu law, which sanctions early marriages. What, then, can we expect from the British Government? It must, however, be said to its credit that it has not decided so offhand Rukmabai's case, which greatly resembles the one referred to above. The Government of India is collecting opinions of intelligent Hindús with a view to deciding the case in accordance with public opinion in order that no blame may rest with it. Quarrels are almost as frequent among pairs married at an advanced age as among those married in childhood. Each suit for the restoration of conjugal rights should be carefully enquired into and decided on its own merits. If the husband is found guilty of ill-treating his wife, he should be punished. It is, however, very inexpedient to declare a marriage null and void, simply because it was celebrated when the wife was a minor. Such a policy is sure to prove very injurious to Hindús.

Early marriages.

The same paper, says that the *Bhárat Mittra* of Calcutta rightly asks the educated natives, who are very fond of Western civilization, to take a warning from the state of things at Chicago in the United States, where one hundred divorce cases are said to have been decided in one day. The opponents of early marriages declare them to be the source of disputes among husbands and wives in this country. But how would they explain the occurrence of so many divorce cases in America, which is one of the most civilized countries on the face of the earth, and where women themselves elect their partners in life?

Punishment of cultivators by a European Magistrate in Behár for not showing respect to him.

The same paper says that it appears from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta that, when a European Magistrate was lately riding outside a village in Behár, four cultivators, whom he happened to pass, did not show respect to him, not knowing who he was. The Magistrate ordered them to be brought to his Court, where they were made to run about in the court-yard, making low bows in the sun. Hence it would seem to be the duty of natives to show respect to every European whom they happen to meet anywhere, whether they know him or not. But it is to be regretted that some Europeans do not acknowledge even the most respectful obeisances made to them by natives.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Rumour of a revival of the Press Act.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st January, adverting to the rumour, which has of late been afloat, as to the proposed revival of the Press Act, says that the rumour appears to be a mere invention of Anglo-Indian newspapers. In some quarters a fear is entertained that Sir Auckland Colvin's warning to the Agra darbáris against listening to the criticisms of those persons who are in the habit of picking holes in the coat of Government foreshadows the danger which, it is alleged, threatens the native press. The *Najm* thinks that the warning had no reference to the Press Act. Indeed, by persons who are accustomed to find fault with Government measures the Lieutenant-Governor appears to have meant the National Congress and not the native newspapers. The *Najm* does not think that the Press Act will be revived, at least during Lord Dufferin's tenure of office.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Rumoured establishment of a British cantonment in Kashmir.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 2nd January, says, on the authority of the *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* of Lahore, that the establishment of a British cantonment in Kashmir has been almost decided upon, and that the Government of India will buy a large tract of land from the Mahárája

for the purpose. The *Ghamkhwár* further observes that the Hindu religion will disappear from the State, inasmuch as kine are sure to be killed at the cantonment for food. The *Áfṭáb* does not know how far the statement of the *Ghamkhwár* is well founded. If the Government of India has resolved to permanently locate a contingent of its troops in Kashmir, the best thing the Mahárája can do is to accede to its wishes with a good grace, because what cannot be helped must be endured. No true friend of the Kashmir State would counsel the Darbár to raise any objections to the proposals. With reference to the killing of kine, it would doubtless be very painful to a Hindu prince to allow this within his dominions. The Mahárája should, however, quietly submit to the inevitable. The *Áfṭáb* does not think that the measure would affect the Hindu religion, as stated by the *Ghamkhwár*. A man's religion depends on his own belief and actions. Diwán Lachman Dás, who is a very able and shrewd man, would never like to displease the paramount power by protesting against its proposal on religious grounds. The present Mahárája is animated by the same loyalty as his forefathers, and is sure to acquit himself as well as they did, when the pinch comes.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 885 copies.

Treatment of native passengers on the East Indian line.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th January, complains that, on the East Indian line, railway officials often place even more than ten passengers in a compartment of a third-class carriage, and that consequently passengers have to stand for some time for want of room. If passengers complain of over-crowding, they are only abused and kicked in return. On the contrary, great indulgence is shown to Europeans even in the third class. Again, separate accommodation is not now provided for native women in railway carriages, as before. Formerly one or two compartments were reserved for them in each train, but the practice has lately been discontinued. The railway officials should not be so indifferent to the convenience and comforts of native passengers, and should strictly observe

the rules, sanctioned by the Supreme Government, as to the maximum number of passengers to be placed in a compartment and their treatment.

Circulation, 110 copies.

Need for privies in third class railway carriages.

A correspondent of the *Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* (Delhi), of the 1st January, regrets to say that railway companies do not attend to the comfort of third class passengers, who contribute the major portion of their revenues. The first and second class carriages have been provided with privies and soft cushions, and are supplied with *tattis* during the hot weather. But the intermediate and third class carriages have not been provided even with urinals and privies. To say nothing of the personal inconvenience, which the want of privies causes to passengers, it greatly tends to encourage the spread of sickness. Passengers, who are prevented from attending to the calls of nature, frequently get ill and communicate their sickness to other persons with whom they come in contact. The matter has been frequently brought to the notice of Government in vain. There is no hope of the grievances of native passengers being redressed until some high European officer travels in a third class carriage in disguise and is convinced how far the grievances are well founded.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The Muhammadan Educational Congress, Lucknow.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 4th January, refers to the various resolutions passed by the Muhammadan Educational Congress at Lucknow, and approves of the rejection of Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's proposal, which was intended to prevent the establishment of Muhammadan private schools in the different parts of the country, and to transfer funds intended for such schools to the Aligarh College. It is simply impossible, says the *Najm*, that all Muhammadan boys throughout India should be able to go to Aligarh for the purpose of receiving education there. The *Najm* is glad that the Congress was held with great *eclát*, and that eloquent speeches were delivered on the occasion. It will be doubly glad when the Congress does some tangible good.

A fund should at once be established for the grant of scholarships to poor Muhammadan students. (The *Tútí-i-Hind*, Meerut, of the 31st December, commenting on Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's proposal, says that he desired to absorb the funds of all Muhammadan schools in the Aligarh College fund. It would appear that, as a man grows old, he becomes not only more and more foolish, but also more and more avaricious. The severe defeat which the Saiyad has suffered in his old age will not long be forgotten by his disciples.

Circulation, 258 copies.

Monkeys at Agra.

The *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 5th January, complains that at Agra monkeys are a great nuisance and do much injury to life and property. Lately, a number of them found their way into a room at Kachahrighát and severely wounded a woman who was cooking her food there. The Magistrate should take steps to rid the city of the brutes.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887-88.	1888.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Qudrat Ali ...	Jan. 2nd ...	Jan. 5th ...	208 copies.
2	*Aftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Ali ...	,, 7th ...	,, 9th ...	250 ,,
3	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	,, 2nd, 4th & 6th.	,, 5th, 7th & 9th.	500 ,,
4	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Dec. 28th ...	,, 4th ...	200 ,,
5	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Diláwar Ali ...	,, 17th ...	,, 6th ...	90 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Jan. 3rd ...	,, ,, ...	63 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	Dec. 31st & Jan. 3rd & 5th.	,, 4th, 6th & 8th.	3,000 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	Jan. 3rd ...	,, 6th ...	215 ,,
9	*Alam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	Dec. 30th & Jan. 6th	,, 4th & 8th,	200 ,,
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Gulób Rái ...	Jan. 3rd & 7th ...	,, 5th & 9th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
11	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 2nd ...	,, 5th ...	85 copies.
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Chandan Lál ...	Dec. 31st ...	,, 7th ...	150 ,,
13	*Árya Patra* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Ráj Bahadur ...	For January ...	,, 4th ...	425 ,,
14	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mirzá Khán ...	Jan. 1st ...	,, ,, ...	110 ,,
15	*Asrár* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Ali ...	,, 6th ...	,, 8th ...	240 ,,
16	*Bháirat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Mihir Chand ...	,, ,, ...	,, 10th ...	100 ,,

17	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farukhabad...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Nárúyan Dás ...	For December ...	„ 4th ...	360 „
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Dec. 31st ...	„ „ ...	250 „
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	Jan. 2nd ...	„ „ ...	425 „
20	*Dánish-i-Hind* ...	Multán ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ráj Náth ...	Dec. 14th, 21st & 28th.	„ 7th ...	120 „
21	*Delhi Punch* ...	Láhore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	Jan. 4th ...	„ „ ...	315 „
22	*Dharm Jíwán* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Sattyá Nand ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	300 „
23	*Gulzár-i-Oudh* ...	Sultanpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Nirotam Das ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 6th ...	
24	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	„ ...	„ ...	Sadaru-l-din ...	„ 1st ...	„ 4th ...	400 „
25	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	„ 3rd to 8th ...	„ 4th to 9th,	181 „
26	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	Dec. 31st & Jan. 4th.	„ 4th & 8th,	100 „
27	*Jalwá-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	Jan. 2nd ...	„ 4th ...	130 „
28	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	310 „
29	*Kárnámah* ...	„ ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	„ 2nd ...	„ „ ...	250 „
30	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú...	„ ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 6th ...	„ 9th ...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
31	*Káyasth Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Awadh Bihári ...	For December ...	„ 5th ...	300 copies.
32	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Láhore ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	Jan. 1st ...	„ „ ...	400 „
33	*Khattrí Hitkári* ...	Agrá ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Nihál Chand ...	For January ...	„ 7th ...	150 „
34	*Khurshid-i-Azamgarh,*	Azamgarh ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Ilhám Alí ...	Dec. 29th ...	„ 5th ...	
35	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Láhore ...	„ ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	Jan. 3rd, 5th & 7th.	„ 6th, 7th & 9th.	450 „
36	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	...	„ 2nd ...	„ 7th ...	140 „
37	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	„ 3rd ...	„ „ ...	200 „
38	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 7th ...	„ 10th ...	47 „
39	*Mazáq-ká-Putlá* ...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Razá ...	„ 5th ...	„ 9th ...	150 „
40	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Láhore ...	Hindí ...	„ ...	Mukund Rám ...	Jan. 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	400 „

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887-88.	1888.	
41	*Mulki Shuhdá* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	Jan 2nd ...	Jan. 7th ...	1,725 copies.
42	*Naiyar-i-Ásam* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Amjad Alí ...	,, 3rd ...	,, 8th ...	180 ,,
43	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	,, 1st & 4th ...	,, 4th & 7th,	180 ,,
44	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn ...	Dec. 7th, 15th 23rd & 31st	,, 4th ...	250 ,,
45	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamná Dás ...	Jan. 7th ...	,, 9th ...	385 ,,
46	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Shiva Náráyan ...	Dec. 30th ...	,, 5th ...	50 ,,
47	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	,, 31st ...	,, 6th ...	100 ,,
48	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	Jan. 5th ...	,, 7th ...	690 ,,
49	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 7th ...	,, 10th ...	306 ,,
50	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Máráthi-English.	,, ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	,, 4th ...	,, 5th ...	400 ,,
51	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 4th to 10th...	,, 4th to 10th,	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
52	*Oudh Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 5th ...	,, 9th ...	450 copies.
53	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	,, 4th & 7th ...	,, 7th & 10th,	450 ,,
54	*Panjáb Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	,, 5th ...	,, 8th ...	80 ,,
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57	*Public-News* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Hargopál ...	Dec. 25th & Jan. 1st.	,, 7th ...	600 ,,
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59	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Husain ...	Jan. 2nd & 9th...	,, 4th & 10th,	200 ,,

60	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Nádir Alí	...	,,	4th & 7th	...	,,	7th & 9th	405	,,
61	*Rájpútana Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Weekly	...	Murád Alí	...	,,	2nd	...	,,	5th	...	381	,,
62	*Ratn Prakásh*	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.		Dec.	29th	...	,,	,,	...	150	,,
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64	*Roznah*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	,,	5th & 9th	...	,,	8th & 10th,		113	,,
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66	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí*	...	Delhi	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Qudus	...	,,	,,	...	,,	7th	...	310	,,
67	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar,*		Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Banshí Dhar	...	,,	2nd	...	,,	6th	...	160	,,
68	*Shahna-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	,,	1st	...	,,	,,	...	180	,,
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